

Agents,
Tel. 27. 4, Des Vœux Road

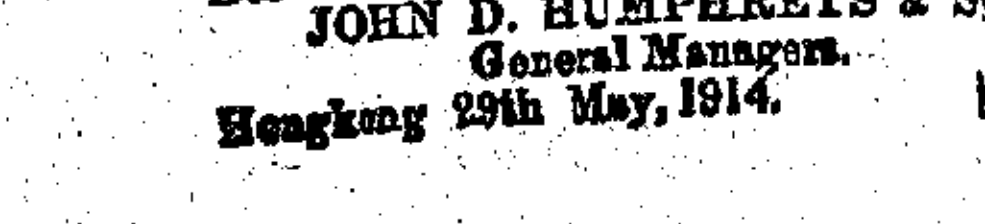
ESTABLISHED 1867.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom

BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to and from the Coast Ports, Manila, Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice on the last page of this issue.

In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
9th December, 1914. [57]



0.80
0.25

G. E. EYLES

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 30 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 15 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 85 years of age or older is projected to increase from 2 million to 4 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 90 years of age or older is projected to increase from 500,000 to 1 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 95 years of age or older is projected to increase from 100,000 to 200,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 100 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10,000 to 20,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996).

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from Page 2.)

in the past, and to provide that property which has frequently escaped in the past shall not escape in the future. With regard to the points raised by the hon. member who represents the Justices of the Peace, it is quite true that Clause 20 cannot be found in any existing legislation, so far as I know, but it is not entirely without precedent in its underlying principles. He said that it was unfair that a third party, who had no beneficiary interests in the estate of the deceased, should be called upon to disclose or to report what they know about it, but, Sir, there already has been such an obligation in existence both in this Colony and in England on persons who are not themselves receiving benefit from the estate, and the obligation is not to administer or part with, or pay away any part of the estate of the deceased without ascertaining that administration has been taken out. The obligation imposed by this clause is, to my mind, an endeavour to oblige the third party to act at an earlier date. The old obligation, which still exists in section 19, is that the third party shall not deal with the estate without seeing that probate duty has been paid. The obligation in this provision is that the third party shall not wait for payment of the beneficiaries before taking action, but shall immediately, on the death of the deceased person, disclose to the Commissioner the fact of the interest in the shop, bank, or other business. As regards the sub-clause of that clause, Sir, that action is not without precedent, because there is procedure under the Ordinance, which I think was passed in 1875, for the recovery of Crown rent and other debts due to the Crown. That was a very similar provision. The Colonial Treasurer, on being satisfied on the question of the liability to pay the Crown rent, prepares a Schedule and signs it, and that Schedule, prepared by him as *prima facie* evidence of liability, and the liability rested upon the defendant to show that he was not liable for the rent claimed. Well, Sir, Bill, Sir, with the proposed amendments shown in italics, provide similar procedure for the recovery of a \$500 penalty, which is to be recoverable in the same way as Crown rents are recoverable. It is not to be supposed that the Colonial Treasurer will be prepared to sign a Schedule under this clause unless he is satisfied that there is a *prima facie* case for recovering. It will rely upon the person to show such facts as may establish that he is not liable for the penalty. I do not think it is necessary for me to discuss the general question of the desirability of an estate paying duty above what is necessary for securing machinery, because I think that must be assumed. With regard to what the hon. member who spoke last said, it is quite true in many cases, no doubt, that the manager of a shop does not know the individual to whom a share belongs. He may not know him by appearance, but he must be sure of the exact amount for which the shop is liable to that person. At all events, he can give the Commissioner what information he has. He must know from the books that some person did deposit a sum of money or his some claim against the shop, and he can give the Commissioner every information he has in his power. Of course no legislator asks a man to give information which he has not got, and if he has no information of course he will not be liable for any penalty.

His EXCELLENCY—Gentlemen, I am afraid that I cannot accept the suggestion that we should delete the most contentious clause in the Bill, Clause 20. If we were to eliminate that clause we should emasculate the whole measure. It would be simply a work of stagnulation of the remaining clauses. Now the arguments which have been adduced against the clause clearly prove that it is necessary. We are told that it will deter the Chinese from coming to the Colony and investing their money here. There could be no greater admission that they do not pay probate duty. If they paid probate duty this clause would have no terrors for them at all. Everybody objects to paying taxes, and it has been suggested that we should abolish the probate duty. Last year we received from it \$208,000 odd, and in the year of the unfortunate demise of Sir Robert Jardine and the demise of Mr. Granville Sharp, and of various Chinese property owners, we benefited to a very much larger extent. Therefore, if we were to abolish the probate duty we should have to substitute something else. It appears to me that the probate duty is a good duty. We have had many instances here in which men have grown very rich, not so much by their individual effort as by the appreciation of property due to the progress of the Colony, to which the whole community contributes, and it seems to me right that the whole community, as represented by the taxpayers, should benefit on the demise of such a person, who has during his life not paid more taxes than they, and is mulct in a certain proportion of the large inheritance which he leaves behind him. We have done our best to provide some means by which the leakage of Chinese properties which have been revealed to us from time to time by actions in the Supreme Court might be stopped. Well, those in the Government service who know most on the subject have come to the conclusion that there is no other means than that embodied in this Bill. It is a drastic clause, but a drastic measure is needed; just as, when you mend a net, there is no other way of doing it than by making the hole in the net of as close a mesh as that with which the hole is surrounded. These are the facts, and I think the Government is in a strong position. Therefore, I am sorry to say we cannot meet unofficial members of the Council by any further concessions.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause. The amendments printed in italics in the re-print of the Bill were approved, on Clause 20.

The Hon. Mr. HEWITT—I beg to move, Sir, that this clause be deleted absolutely. We have listened with very great interest to what you have said on the subject, and quite realize that by deleting this clause it would be likely to interfere with the whole of the Bill. But we still believe, after very careful consideration of the facts, that the benefit to the Colony by encouraging Chinese capital to be invested here would be greater than it would be by imposing a probate duty of this character.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK seconded. His EXCELLENCY—I would only point out that Chinese money comes to the Colony for one reason, and one reason only; to increase and multiply under our protection, and all we ask is for some return for the protection we are giving. My own opinion is that if you pass this you will find that the attraction of the Colony and the good security it offers, and the increase of security it offers over what you can get in the mainland, will still prove so strong that the terrors that the hon. members seem to see will prove but a shadow.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—If this Bill becomes law I trust your Excellency will prove a true prophet on this occasion. We still contend that we shall benefit by the Chinese property in this Colony greater than by the adoption of this clause. I ask that the question be put to the vote.

The motion was then put to the vote, the voting being as follows:—
For the deletion—Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, Hon. Mr. Pollock, Hon. Mr. Hewitt, and Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk.

Against—All the Official members.

The motion for the deletion of the clause was rejected by a majority of one. Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—I have certain amendments to move in the early part of the clause. In line 2, after the words "any interests," the insertion of the words "exceeding in profits and income, \$2,000 in value." The reason for suggesting this amendment is that it is obviously absurd that small debts such as I mentioned just now, coillies' wages, &c., should be reported. It seems to me that this sum of \$2,000 would, at all events, be a sum of some substance. Otherwise, every shop would have to report every little sum, and would always have to be looking up their books to see if a customer had died for fear of a penalty of \$500.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—Not at all. The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—Another point I should like to make is that I think it is very unreasonable that the period for report should be one month. If there is to be any apportionment at all there should be reasonable time to go into the figures afterwards, and I think the time should be six months. I move that.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—They can report in a very short time. Six months is absurd, Sir, from the date of receiving of knowledge. Why not make it ten years?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—With regard to the proposal of \$2,000 I think that would be far too high a figure in the first place, and, in the second place, if any figure were inserted, any minimum inserted, I think it would tend to encourage evasion. I think it would defeat the object of the Bill if any minimum were inserted. It is very difficult to ascertain the exact amount of property interests, and my fear is that the person liable to give information will not do so. If any hardship is found to be caused, or any undue inconvenience by the absence of a minimum, I am sure the Government would consider the question. With regard to the proposal to omit the depositor and creditor, I think that would very largely defeat the object of the clause. I think one month is sufficient time to allow for the giving of information. A person is only expected to give the information he can at the time, and the full information can be given later.

The Hon. Mr. HEWITT—I think the suggestion of my hon. friend opposite, of \$2,000 is rather too high, but I think a limit should be made.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—The danger is that if a minimum is inserted evasion will come in.

His EXCELLENCY—We have very carefully considered this Bill and this particular clause, and I am prepared to allow it to stand and work, and if it is found to be unworkable, or found to impose undue or unreasonable hardship, attention can be made. Our own opinion is that it won't. I cannot possibly agree to the abolition of depositors and creditors, or the extension over a month, and as regards the question of limit, I think the objection of the Attorney-General to this suggestion is very sound.

The Hon. Mr. HEWITT seconded the Hon. Mr. POLLOCK's amendments, which were rejected, the voting being the same as in the case of the previous motion by the Hon. Mr. Hewitt.

The Bill passed through Committee with its printed amendments, and the Attorney-General moved that it be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time, and passed.

His EXCELLENCY—Council stand; adjourned *sine die*.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee followed, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of twenty-two thousand eight hundred dollars in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Hongkong. Miscellaneous, upkeep of plant, repairs to dredger *St. Edward*.

This was agreed to.

PUMPING STATION TO POST OFFICE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one thousand five hundred dollars in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Conversion of Old Pumping Station at Yau-mai into a Branch Post Office.

This was agreed to.

THE LATE SIR KAI HO KAI.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars in aid of the vote Charitable Services, Education of certain members of the family of the late Sir Kai Ho Kai.

This was agreed to.

COMPANY MEETING.

THE "STAR" FERRY CO., LTD.

The 17th ordinary annual meeting of the shareholders of the above was held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., yesterday. The Hon. Mr. D. Landale presided, and those also present were:—Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. E. Shellim (Directors), Messrs. C. S. Gubbay, M. S. Northcote, A. R. Crapnell, C. E. Warren, Ho Fock, J. W. Taylor, A. A. Fyfe, S. H. Dodwell, and F. Smyth, with the Secretary, Mr. W. S. Brown.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, after which

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, I propose, with your permission, to follow the customary practice and take the report and accounts as read. The gross

earnings from traffic were \$16,610.66 less than last year, the decrease being chiefly due to the prevalence of plague at Yau-mai during the early part of our financial year, and to the fewer number of steamers using the Kowloon wharves since the war broke out. Both these causes were responsible for a very heavy falling off in our 3rd class receipts, while the absence of tourists, and the loss of a number of Europeans from Kowloon largely affected our returns from first class passengers. It has therefore been necessary to reduce the dividend from working profits. The larger amount of interest earned during the year as due to the fact that we have been able to place several amounts on mortgage at more advantageous rates, and permits of the increase in the bonus from this account. The contract with Government in respect of railway passengers commenced on 1st March this year, and as you are doubtless aware, the assumption of the obligations in connection with these passengers necessitated a large capital outlay. I am sorry to say, however, that the Government do not share our views in regard to the position in this connection, which, stated shortly, are that the temporary arrangement made by us with the railway authorities under which we have been working for some time, and whereunder the fares to railway passengers were very largely reduced, should continue no longer, and that the fares in question should be raised to the scale originally fixed between the Government and the Company, inasmuch as the present fares not only altogether fail to produce an adequate return on the capital outlay, but result in actual loss to the Company. The view taken by the Government is that, with some slight exceptions, the present fares should not be raised. We have been in correspondence with the Government upon this subject for several months with very little beneficial result so far, but we still hope that, notwithstanding their present attitude, which amounts to a practical denial of our claim—they may yet be induced to appreciate the very strong equitable case possessed by the Company, which your Directors have no doubt whatever as such as to entitle the Company to have its wishes in the matter complied with. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions which shareholders may like to put.

There were no question, whereupon

The CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

Mr. GUBBAY seconded, and this was unanimously agreed to.

On the proposition of Mr. NORTHCOTE, seconded by Mr. CRAPNELL, the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, the retiring Director, was unanimously re-elected.

Mr. WARREN proposed, and Mr. Ho Fock seconded, the appointment of Mr. F. Matland as auditor to the Company for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$200.

This was all the business, and the CHAIRMAN announced that dividend warrants could be had on application on and after Friday, May 28th.

There were no question, whereupon

The CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

Mr. GUBBAY seconded, and this was unanimously agreed to.

On the proposition of Mr. NORTHCOTE, seconded by Mr. CRAPNELL, the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, the retiring Director, was unanimously re-elected.

Mr. WARREN proposed, and Mr. Ho Fock seconded, the appointment of Mr. F. Matland as auditor to the Company for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$200.

This was all the business, and the CHAIRMAN announced that dividend warrants could be had on application on and after Friday, May 28th.

There were no question, whereupon

The CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

Mr. GUBBAY seconded, and this was unanimously agreed to.

On the proposition of Mr. NORTHCOTE, seconded by Mr. CRAPNELL, the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, the retiring Director, was unanimously re-elected.

Mr. WARREN proposed, and Mr. Ho Fock seconded, the appointment of Mr. F. Matland as auditor to the Company for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$200.

This was all the business, and the CHAIRMAN announced that dividend warrants could be had on application on and after Friday, May 28th.

There were no question, whereupon

The CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

Mr. GUBBAY seconded, and this was unanimously agreed to.

On the proposition of Mr. NORTHCOTE, seconded by Mr. CRAPNELL, the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, the retiring Director, was unanimously re-elected.

Mr. WARREN proposed, and Mr. Ho Fock seconded, the appointment of Mr. F. Matland as auditor to the Company for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$200.

This was all the business, and the CHAIRMAN announced that dividend warrants could be had on application on and after Friday, May 28th.

There were no question, whereupon

The CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

Mr. GUBBAY seconded, and this was unanimously agreed to.

On the proposition of Mr. NORTHCOTE, seconded by Mr. CRAPNELL, the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, the retiring Director, was unanimously re-elected.

Mr. WARREN proposed, and Mr. Ho Fock seconded, the appointment of Mr. F. Matland as auditor to the Company for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$200.

This was all the business, and the CHAIRMAN announced that dividend warrants could be had on application on and after Friday, May 28th.

There were no question, whereupon

The CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

Mr. GUBBAY seconded, and this was unanimously agreed to.

On the proposition of Mr. NORTHCOTE, seconded by Mr. CRAPNELL, the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, the retiring Director, was unanimously re-elected.

Mr. WARREN proposed, and Mr. Ho Fock seconded, the appointment of Mr. F. Matland as auditor to the Company for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$200.

This was all the business, and the CHAIRMAN announced that dividend warrants could be had on application on and after Friday, May 28th.

There were no question, whereupon

The CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

Mr. GUBBAY seconded, and this was unanimously agreed to.

On the proposition of Mr. NORTHCOTE, seconded by Mr. CRAPNELL, the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, the retiring Director, was unanimously re-elected.

Mr. WARREN proposed, and Mr. Ho Fock seconded, the appointment of Mr. F. Matland as auditor to the Company for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$200.

This was all the business, and the CHAIRMAN announced that dividend warrants could be had on application on and after Friday, May 28th.

There were no question, whereupon

The CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

Mr. GUBBAY seconded, and this was unanimously agreed to.

On the proposition of Mr. NORTHCOTE, seconded by Mr. CRAPNELL, the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, the retiring Director, was unanimously re-elected.

Mr. WARREN proposed, and Mr. Ho Fock seconded, the appointment of Mr. F. Matland as auditor to the Company for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$200.

This was all the business, and the CHAIRMAN announced that dividend warrants could be had on application on and after Friday, May 28th.

There were no question, whereupon

The CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

Mr. GUBBAY seconded, and this was unanimously agreed to.

On the proposition of Mr. NORTHCOTE, seconded by Mr. CRAPNELL, the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, the retiring Director, was unanimously re-elected.

Mr. WARREN proposed, and Mr. Ho Fock seconded, the appointment of Mr. F. Matland as auditor to the Company for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$200.

This was all the business, and the CHAIRMAN announced that dividend warrants could be had on application on and after Friday, May 28th.

There were no question, whereupon

The CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

Mr. GUBBAY seconded, and this was unanimously agreed to.

On the proposition of Mr. NORTHCOTE, seconded by Mr. CRAPNELL, the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, the retiring Director, was unanimously re-elected.

Mr. WARREN proposed, and Mr. Ho Fock seconded, the appointment of Mr. F. Matland as auditor to the Company for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$200.

This was all the business, and the CHAIRMAN announced that dividend warrants could be had on application on and after Friday, May 28th.

There were no question, whereupon

The CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM IN CHINA.

IN THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.

Since the enforcement of retrenchment policy, the monthly expenditure of the President's Office says a recent Peking paper has been reduced from \$500,000 to \$400,000. The President is not yet satisfied with this reduction and the other day he ordered the Secretary of State to make a further reduction of the expenditure by amalgamating or abolishing unnecessary organs on the President's Office. Acting upon these instructions, the Secretary of State proposes to amalgamate the Chancery of the President's Household and appointing civil officials in their place. By this step it is estimated that several "tens of thousands" of dollars a month will be saved. A number of officials now serving in the State Department and various Bureau will also be weeded out.

IN THE MINISTRIES.

Under the retrenchment policy the Government expects that at least 4,000,000 dollars a year will be saved from the funds expended by the Ministries and in order to secure this the abolition of some more superfluous official posts in the Ministries is proposed. It is stated that the Ministry of the Navy employ more officials than other Ministries, while the official posts of the Ministry of Communications are more numerous than others. In spite of the repeated orders of the Government these two Ministries have not conformed the retrenchment policy effectively. As a result of a recent investigation by the State Department it has been found that about twenty official posts in each of these Ministries can be abolished. Owing to the difficulties which will attend enforcement of the retrenchment policy on the military organs, the Ministry of War has not yet taken any steps towards this. The Ministries of Education and Justice have been known as "lean" organs. Recently the Ministry of Education made great efforts to retrench, and it has succeeded in reducing its monthly expenditure by \$100,000 while the Ministry of Justice reduced its monthly expenditure by \$30,000. So at present they can make no further reductions. The Ministry of Interior and the Board for Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs will also inform the Government that they have enforced the retrenchment policy of the Government so faithfully that at the present moment they have neither unnecessary expenditure to be cut down nor any superfluous official posts to be abolished.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.

1.—The undermentioned, having joined the Corps, are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—
No. 1849 Sapper P. H. M. Goode to Engineer Company.
No. 1850 Private P. R. Butler to Scouts Company.

WEEKLY REPORTS.

2.—The weekly state is required at the Orderly Room not later than 5 p.m. to-day, 28th instant.

PARADES.

3.—Parades for Friday, 28th inst.
5.30 p.m. Signalling Section—Musketry Instruction at Headquarters. Corp. Grimes, R.E., will attend.

REMINISCEMENT.

4.—On duty at Headquarters:—
From 7 a.m. to-day to 7 a.m. 29th inst.—No. 2 Section Art. Battery.

Next for duty—H.K.V.R.
At Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:—
On duty until morning of 29th inst.—No. 1 Section Artillery Battery and Left Section M.G. Co.

Officer on duty—Lieut. Rees.
Next for duty—H.K.V.R.
Orderly Officer—Lieut. C. Smith.
Orderly Sergeant—Corp. Grese.

At Kowloon (Detention Camp):—
On duty until morning of 29th inst.—H.K.V.R.

On duty 29th inst.—Civil Service Coy.
Officer on duty—2nd Lieut. Lindell.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

NINETEEN GREEN—TENNIS MATCH.

In the event of this taking place on a regular drill day, all drills will be postponed until the following day.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WATKIN, O.C.H.K.V.C.

GUARDS.

The Detention Camp Guard will be relieved by the H.K.V.C. on Saturday, May 29th.

The H.K.V.R. will relieve the H.K.V.C. on the Gun Club Hill Guard on May 29th. Detail for the week—Section 1 of C Coy. under Lieut. Branch.

The H.K.V.R. will relieve the H.K.V.C. on the Volunteer Headquarters Guard on May 29th. 1 N.C.O. and 3 men will form the guard from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. and 1 N.C.O. and 6 men from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m.

The Guard will be arranged by the Section Commanders, from the Sections detailed below:—
Saturday, May 29th, Section 1 of B. Company.

Sunday, May 30th, Section 2 of B. Company.

Monday, May 31st, Section 3 of B. Company.

Tuesday, June 1st, Section 4 of B. Company.

Wednesday, June 2nd, Section 2 of C. Company.

Thursday, June 3rd, Section 3 and 4 of C. Company.

Friday, June 4th, Section 3 and 4 of C. Company.

Orderly Officer, Lieut. E. Evans-Jones.
Orderly Sergeant, Corp. J. H. McHutcheon.

W. L. CARTER, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SUMMER FURNISHINGS

JUST TO HAND.

CASEMENT CLOTHS

WITH COLOURED BORDERS, INEXPENSIVE, DAINY AND EFFECTIVE.

BOLTON SHEETINGS

AND

PLAIN CASEMENT CLOTHS

IN A VARIETY OF SHADES.

SUN-FAST AND TUB-FAST

WIDE RANGE OF BORDERS TO MATCH.

CRETONNES, LINENS

AND TAFETAS.

PLAIN, FIGURED AND

SPOT CURTAIN

MUSLINS.

RING UP 1741 FOR RANGE OF PATTERNS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

WESTMINSTER SMOKING MIXTURE.

\$1.00

per 4lb. tin.



\$1.00

per 4lb. tin.

It is a delightfully cool and finely flavoured Tobacco and it has the great advantage of keeping dry during this hot and damp weather. There are many smokers in Hongkong and the ports of South China who give up pipe smoking as soon as the damp and foggy weather sets in, as their pipes become foul. If they will try a tin of this carefully blended Mixture they will find they can enjoy their pipes with as perfect comfort as they do in the cool and dry season.

SOLD BY—

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
KELLY & WALSH, LTD.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1915.

[497]

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

G. R. GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIE AND MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer on the London, up to and for the sum of £20,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11 A.M. on the 28th May, 1915.

The Tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100.

The Tenders to be in duplicate and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons Tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III, Cap. 45 and 41 George III, Cap. 62, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract, thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by an Incorporated Trading Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.

J. O'HARA, Colonel, A.F.D., Treasury Chest Officer, Hongkong, 27th May, 1915. [607]

For SEATTLE.

THE Steamship

"HUDSON MARU."

Sails on or about 3rd June.

For Freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1915. [608]

NOTICE. TO FLOUR DEALERS AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. H. SKOTT & COMPANY, HAVING LEARNED THAT EMPTY FLOUR BAGS BEARING THEIR "BRITANNIA," "MAGNOLIA," "CHINESE FLAG," and "DANISH FLAG" BRANDS HAVE BEEN MANUFACTURED WITHOUT THEIR AUTHORITY AND IMPORTED INTO HONGKONG, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT LEGAL PROCEEDINGS WILL BE TAKEN AGAINST ANY PERSONS FOUND IN POSSESSION OF OR IN ANY WAY DEALING WITH OR HANDLING SUCH BAGS, AND STEPS WILL BE TAKEN TO RECOVER THE SEVEREST PENALTIES OF THE LAW.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1915. [605]

G. R. NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the PROVOST MARSHAL's Office, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height, complexion and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes to the PROVOST MARSHAL's Office between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong 26th January, 1915. [207]

G. R. NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS applying to the PROVOST MARSHAL for Passes are requested to future to apply between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [202]

YOKOHAMA.

BLUFF HOTEL.
No. 2, BLUFF.
HEALTHY LOCATION AND
BEAUTIFUL VIEW.
EXCELLENT CUISINE AND HOME
COMFORT.
MODERATE TERMS. [348]

FOR SALE.

FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS
ALBUMS,
and other
PHILATELIC GOODS.
At Prices to suit any Buyer.
GRACA & CO.
Caine Road, No. 11A.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [485]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COLONIAL (Hongkong) REGISTER of the Company will be closed from SATURDAY, 1st May, 1915, until SATURDAY, 28th May, 1915, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1915. [542]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of June, 1915, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1914.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 31st May, to FRIDAY, the 4th June, 1915, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1915. [504]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Boxes and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and **CHILLE SHOT**. From No. 10 to 55SG. at \$6, \$7 and \$7.5 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [509]

A LING & CO.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging. Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [516]

ORDER AT ONCE.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, ETC. FOR THE YEAR 1915.

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY BUSINESS MAN.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE and
LOCAL BOOKSELLERS.

1,850 PAGES—PRICE \$10.

The alterations this year are unusually heavy owing to changes incidental to the War.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1915.

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF
By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE,
Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flowery Land," etc.

The volume, which consists of 492 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kweilin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. RENNIE.

Its description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at home.

PRICE \$3.50.

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd., Messrs. BARNES & Co., or from the Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDING.
Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1915. [38]

TO LET.

HOUSES in "TORRES BUILDINGS" and "BOSE TERRACE," Kowloon.
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROSECUTOR.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1915. [501]

TO LET.

From 1st March.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.
Apply—
A. B. AVASIA,
Care of E. PARANEY,
No. 1, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

TO LET.

A HOUSE at Observatory Hills, Kowloon.
Apply to—
ARRATOON V. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1915. [392]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE.
Furnished and newly decorated.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princo's Building.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [53]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

"WINDSOR LODGE," Kimberley Road, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House with Tennis Court.
"PENYBREW," Minden Row, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House with Tennis Court.
2 and 3, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 5-Roomed Houses with Tennis Court.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1915. [580]

HOUSES IN CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.
No. 2, THE PEAK "THE RETREAT."
21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [38]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour.
Immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., [39]

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES VEGUX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by Madame Gains, etc.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [272]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET. The South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.
Apply to—
GODOWN, No. 9, Ice House Street.
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [35]

TO LET.

"BISHOP'S LODGE SOUTH," No. 11, THE PEAK, Unfurnished, 5 Rooms.
No. 2, CAMERON VILLAS, 62, THE PEAK (Furnished).
"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon.
No. 1, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 61, THE PEAK, Furnished. Immediate possession.
No. 3, DES VEGUX VILLAS, 52, Mount Kellett, The Peak (Furnished or Unfurnished).
No. 25, BELLILIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.
No. 27, BELLILIOS TERRACE, with entrance in Conduit Road. In very good order. 3 ROOMS, suitable for Offices, 1st Floor, Queen's Road Central.
"WESTWARD HO," Bonham Road, "EGGESFORD," No. 124, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms), from 1st May, 1915.
"MELION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms).
ROOMS in BEACONSFIELD and 56, ELGIN TERRACE.
"MOGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon.
No. 2, DES VEGUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).
ROOMS, suitable for Offices, on the First Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.
No. 59, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—
LINDSEY & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 24th May, 1915. [43]

INTIMATION

E stands for Excellent, and anyone who drinks our E PORT, E SHERRY, E WHISKY or E BRANDY can be in no doubt that the letter E signifies excellence of a high order and good value for money. By buying in bulk from the very best firms, and bottling ourselves, we are able to give our customers better value for money than we could by importing the same thing by the case. There is an old saying "Wines mature in bottle, Spirits in cask." That is the *raison d'être* of our magnificent wine vaults, which challenge comparison with anything of the kind not only in Hongkong but the Far East. There our wines are bottled off soon after they arrive, but our spirits, except for a small stock to meet daily requirements, are kept in wood. That is why our spirits improve in quality, and spirits imported in case do not. Our customers get the benefit of that increment in value, as we charge nothing for it. We cordially invite our customers to pay a visit of inspection to our wine vaults, and satisfy themselves he above is no idle newspaper puff.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS. [13]

Hongkong Office: 104, Des Vaux Road C. London Office: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 28TH, 1915.

THE LOSS OF H.M.S. "TRIUMPH."

The conspicuous and gallant part which H.M.S. *Triumph* has played in the war will cause the news of her loss to be received throughout the Empire, and also by our Allies, especially the Japanese, with a peculiarly keen sense of regret. Particularly is this the case in Hongkong where the *Triumph*, before the war, was a familiar object in the harbour. Most of her officers were well-known in the Colony; a few of them, drawn from the Royal Naval Reserve, indeed, have their homes here. It is a great relief to know that most of the officers and men have been saved, and it will be sincerely hoped that the loss of life will prove to be small. H.M.S. *Triumph* was one of two ships built eleven or twelve years ago in England for the Chilean Government at a time when war seemed to be threatening between Argentina and Chile. By the time they were completed the crisis had passed and the two ships (the second being named *Swiftsure*) were acquired by the British Government. In course of time both ships came to be stationed in Eastern waters—the *Swiftsure* on the Indian Station, the *Triumph* being sent to Hongkong to take the place of the old receiving ship *Tamar*. Until the outbreak of war she was lying in the harbour practically dismantled and with only a skeleton crew on board, but when war was declared she was quickly overhauled, equipped, and manned, and was subsequently sent to assist the Japanese squadron in the reduction of the German forts at Kiaochow. The fine work she did there with her guns earned the admiration of the Japanese squadron, and doubtless also of the German garrison, if they were in the humour to admire the good gunnery which was steadily making their position untenable. When Kiaochow had fallen and the *Triumph* had been again refitted in Hongkong she left

and was next heard of in the Dardanelles where for the past three or four months she had been doing splendid work in reducing the forts of the Straits. It was claimed for the *Triumph* quite two months ago that she had been in action more times than any other ship of H.M. Majesty's Navy. Since then she had added considerably to her brilliant record and, fortunately, she has not been lost to the Navy before the dangerous and difficult operations on which she has been employed are nearing successful completion. The appearance of a submarine in the Dardanelles must have been an unexpected event; at least, nothing has previously been mentioned in the reports from the Dardanelles of the actual presence of enemy submarines, and it would be instructive to learn how this new element of danger has been introduced. The *Triumph* makes the fifth ship—four of them British—lost in these hazardous operations. It was evidently not anticipated that the perilous enterprise of forcing the Dardanelles could be achieved without loss of ships, but it is something to be proud of that not a single ship has been sunk by the enemy's batteries. The loss of the *Triumph* makes a special appeal to our sympathies in Hongkong, but we have the satisfaction of knowing that she has added to our naval history a record of magnificent achievement, and abundantly justified the name that was given to her by the British Admiralty. Another ship will take her place and the majority of the men who have fought so courageously in the *Triumph* happily live and will continue the fight in that undaunted and invincible spirit which has always distinguished the British Navy, until the end and aim in view have been finally and fully attained.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-morrow at 4 p.m.

Following the custom obtaining in the West, the vernacular press in Japan is widely announcing the near approach of an interesting event in the Imperial Japanese Family.

We are requested by Bishop Pozzani to state that a special service for the restoration of peace will be held at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception on Friday, 28th inst., at 6 p.m., which all the members of the Catholic Community are invited to attend.

Admiral Li Ho, the Vice-Minister of Navy, who refused to worship at the Temple of the War Heroes, has been transferred from the Ministry to the President's Office for service. It is believed that the change is due to a desire to avoid friction with the Chinese Christian body.

One more instance of Chinese confidence belied. A passenger from the s.s. *Kwong-yai* has reported to the police that he entrusted a coolie with a basket containing various articles to the value of \$63.70, instructing him to take the same to his house at 3, New Street. Neither the coolie nor the goods have since been seen.

At the Summary Court yesterday, the Puisne Judge, Mr. F. A. Hazeland, gave judgment for the defendants in the case in which G. W. Ellis claimed from the Phranang Steamship Co., the sum of \$472.50, being as to \$247.50, for wages and \$225 damages for wrongful dismissal. The full text of the judgment will be given in to-morrow's issue.

We notice that for some unexplained reason the *China Press* (American of Shanghai) in giving what purports to be a verbatim report of the speeches made at the recent meeting of shareholders of the Canton Insurance office, entirely omits all the references made by both the Hon. Mr. Landale and the Hon. Mr. Hewitt to the subject of trading with the enemy.

A concubine has reported to the Police that some person has stolen from a drawer in her room two hundred dollars in notes, a pair of gold bangles, and four sovereigns of the total value of \$410. A Chinese married woman also reports the theft of a dressing-case, a silver hair press with ten p.p.s. valued at \$250, two gold hair pins valued at \$21. A Chinese merchant reports the theft of a gold watch and chain and its appendages, consisting of half a sovereign, a piece of jade stone, a set of four gold teeth, etc., of the value of \$175.

The theft of \$18,000 has been reported to the Police by a Chinese druggist whose premises are at 119, Wing Lok Street. The money, which was in bank-notes, was deposited in a safe in complainant's bedroom, and he alleges that some person—suspects a partner who has been arrested—entered the room, took the keys and opened the safe. At the Magistracy yesterday the partner was charged with the offence, but defendant was remanded, bail of \$10,000 being fixed. The money has not been recovered. Mr. Dixon is prosecuting, and Mr. Goldring defends.

HONGKONG'S GIFTS TO ROYAL FLYING CORPS.

His Excellency the Governor has received the following telegrams:—
From the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

"Your telegrams of May 13th, May 24th and May 25th. His Majesty's Government greatly appreciate generous gift of aeroplanes—HARBOUR."
From the Overseas Club:—
"Central Committee send grateful thanks on behalf of Army Council for Hongkong's magnificent donation to Royal Flying Corps. Arranging presentation ceremony. Will cable later."

LOCAL SPORT.

RIFLE LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH.

H.M. DOCKYARD, H.M.V. AND TALKOO.

The following will represent the Taikoo Rifle Club to-morrow at King's Park Range:—

Lieut. J. D. Danby, Messrs. J. Simpson, H. T. Heath, W. J. Eldridge, D. Lyle, T. Grimshaw, A. Nicol, and W. F. Bassford, with A. Whitelaw and G. Miller as Reserves. Mr. W. J. Hill is Captain of the team.

Firing will commence at 2.45 p.m.

COMPANY REPORT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

The Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1914, is as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—We beg to lay before you a statement of the Company's business, with a Balance Sheet for the year ending the 31st December, 1914.

The Net Profits for the twelve months under review, after paying all charges, including the salary of the General Managers, and providing for all bad and doubtful debts, allowing for loss on subsidiary coins, the payment of auditors' fees \$89.60, unclaimed dividends forfeited, amount to \$101,113.06
To which has to be added the balance brought forward from the previous year 1,111.03

From this there has to be deducted:—
General Managers' Commission of 5 per cent. on the net profits for the year as per Article 80 of the Company's Articles of Association \$ 5,055.68
Remuneration of the Consulting Committee as per Article 92 2,000.00

7,055.68

Leaving available for appropriation \$95,172.66

We propose to pay a dividend of 6 per cent., which will absorb 64,000.00
To place to Reserve Fund 10,059.31

Write off Building Improvements, Furniture, Fittings, Utensils, etc. of Trade 312,400.00

Write off Accrued Water and other Plant and Machinery 12,500.00

Write off Steam Launch, Water, Boats and Motor Lorry 5,100.00

And carry forward to 1915 account 1,115.34

\$ 95,172.66

During the year we paid off the mortgage on Remaining Portion of Section D of Inland Lot No. 1023 and the Buildings thereon in full.

RESERVE FUND.—This has been increased by \$5,003.17, which amount represents a settlement in full of our claims against the Chinese Government in connection with losses sustained at Ching Kong, Hankow and Chin-wan-fu, referred to in the Reports for the years 1911 and 1912 respectively.

Subject to the approval of the Shareholders it is proposed as above stated to place a further sum of \$10,059.31 to this Fund which would then stand at \$170,000.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

The existing Committee consists of Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., Mr. J. Scott Harrison, Dr. J. W. Noble, Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, and Mr. H. P. White. The last-named gentleman having rejoined the Committee on his return to the Colony his appointment requires your confirmation, as also does that of Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, who has recently accepted an invitation to join.

AUDITORS.

The Company's Accounts have been audited by Mr. C. Bernard Brown, A.C.A., and Mr. E. J. Chapman, the latter acting for Mr. Francis Maitland during his absence from the Colony. Mr. Francis Maitland and Mr. C. Bernard Brown, A.C.A., offer themselves for re-election.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SONS, General Managers.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1915.

THE WAR.

H.M.S. "TRIUMPH" SUNK.

ENGLAND'S GREETINGS TO ITALY.

GOOD PROGRESS BY BRITISH AND FRENCH.

ZEPPELINS AT SOUTHBEND.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

H.M.S. "TRIUMPH" SUNK BY SUBMARINE.

LONDON, May 27th.

The Admiralty announces that H.M.S. *Triumph*, while operating in support of the Australians and New Zealanders at Gallipoli, was torpedoed by a submarine and sunk.

Most of the officers and men were saved including the Captain and Commander.

LATER.

The Admiralty announces that destroyers and patrolling small craft chased the submarine till dark.

[H.M.S. *Triumph* is too well-known to Hongkong readers to need much description. She was a battleship of 11,985 tons, and 12,500 i.h.p. She carried four 10in. fourteen 7.5in., and fourteen 14-pounder, four 6 pounders and two light quickfiring. Her full complement was about 900 men. According to the latest Navy List available, her officers were:—

Captain Maurice Fitzmaurice, Commander W. A. Egerton, Lieutenant-Commander G. G. Gips, Lieutenant-Commander Richard St. John, Lieutenant-Commander T. D. Sharp, Lieutenant-Commander P. B. Kilgour, Lieutenant E. H. Wace, Lieutenant D. C. Brock, Lieutenant R. G. Gifford, Lieutenant A. C. Brook-Webb, R.N.R. (formerly of Whangpoo Conservancy, Shanghai), Lieutenant R. L. Jones, R.N.R. (formerly of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire), Lieutenant A. Percy Hann, R.N.V.R., Engineer-Commander H. Hammond, Engineer-Lieutenant P. W. Allen, Temp. Engineer-Lieutenant R. G. Blackie, Engineer-Lieutenant F. W. James, R.N.R. (formerly of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire), Captain J. G. Horne, R.M.L.I., Lieutenant R. M. Edmund St. Vincent-Ryan, Royal William N. Westmore, M.A., Staff-Surgeon General M. Eastmont, Fleet Paymaster P. Ramsay, Surgeon D. P. Arthur, Surgeon A. Patterson, Asst. Paymaster H. A. Thompson, Asst. Paymaster Frank T. Wall, R.N.R., Asst. Paymaster F. W. Donovan, R.N.R., Ch. Art. Engr. S. Sylvester (Hongkong), Ch. Art. Engr. J. Farrer.

THE TORPEDOED AMERICAN SHIP.

LONDON, May 26th.

The *Nebraskan*, the American ship which was sunk by submarine off Brow Head, was flying a large American flag, and was prominently lettered on both sides. It is inconceivable that the submarine was ignorant of the nationality of the vessel as it was a clear and bright evening at the time of the torpedoing.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

A DESPERATE BATTLE.

PETROGRAD, May 27th.

An official communiqué states: The Russians, on the 26th and 27th, repulsed several attacks on the left bank of the Vistula. A very desperate battle on both banks of the San, between Przemyśl and Jaroslav, continued throughout the 25th. The enemy developed a hurricane of artillery-fire, and were constantly bringing up large reinforcements between Przemyśl and the Great Marshes of the Dniester.

RUSSIAN CONTINGENTS IN PERSIA REINFORCED.

PETROGRAD, May 27th.

In view of the threatening nature of the Turco-German agitation in Persia, especially since the recent return of the Austrian and German Ministers to Teheran, the Russian Government had decided to reinforce the contingents at Kasvin.

THE KING OF GREECE.

ATHENS, May 26th.

The condition of the King has taken an unfavourable turn.

AIRSHIP ACTIVITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ZEPPELINS BOMB SOUTHBEND.

LADY VISITOR KILLED.

LONDON, May 27th.

Zepelins have raided Southend and dropped bombs. A lady visitor was killed and there was other damage.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN ADVANCE TOWARDS TRIESTE.

LONDON, May 27th.

The Italian advance towards Trieste has caused an outburst of enthusiasm among the inhabitants of the unredempt territories who welcomed the soldiers with open arms, offering all their possessions, and they embraced and kissed the *bersaglieri*. Everywhere the Tricolour is hoisted on public and private buildings, churches and houses.

Though men between twenty and forty are compulsorily liable for military service, an unofficial register of volunteers of non-military age has been opened, and over a thousand were enrolled within twenty-four hours.

Great indignation is felt at the announcement that an Austrian destroyer, which bombarded the open town of Barletta, flew the British flag.

AUSTRIAN AEROPLANE ATTACK FAILS.

LONDON, May 27th.

Reuter's correspondent at Venice says that the first (Austrian) aerial attack was a complete failure. Three or four people were slightly injured, a few windows were broken and a couple of holes were made in the ground. The population rushed in the streets to watch the aeroplane and to cheer the anti-aircraft and the soldiers.

THE KING LEAVES FOR THE FRONT.

ROME, May 27th.

King Victor Emmanuel has gone to the front in supreme command of the land and sea forces. The Duke of Genoa has been appointed Lieutenant General during his absence, and has been invested with Royal prerogatives.

AN ITALIAN BLOCKADE.

ROME, May 27th.

The Government of Italy has declared a blockade of the Austrian and Albanian coasts.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE "OPEN DOOR" IN CHINA.

AMERICAN NOTES TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, May 24th.

The *Times* correspondent at Peking says that the United States Government has presented identical Notes to China and Japan, refusing to recognise any agreement impairing American rights in China, the political and territorial integrity of China, or the Open Door policy.

THE NEW BRITISH CABINET. PUBLIC OPINION.

LONDON, May 27th.

The Cabinet, upon the whole, has been favourably received. The Liberals denounce the inclusion of Sir Edward Carson, and surprise is expressed that Mr. Lloyd George should have left the Exchequer. It is declared that his absence is only temporary and that he will remain in touch with Mr. McCann. It is also stated that the office of Postmaster General was kept open for Mr. John Redmond, but that the Dublin party's decision makes his refusal final.

MR. ASQUITH'S INVITATION TO UNIONISTS.

LONDON, May 27th.

At a Unionist conference Mr. Bonar Law read a letter in which Mr. Asquith invited Unionists to enter the Cabinet. Mr. Asquith wrote definitely that he had come to the conclusion that the conduct of the war to a successful and decisive issue could not be effectively carried on except by a Cabinet representing all parties. It was unnecessary to enter into all the reasons—they were sufficiently obvious—which would indicate this as the best solution of the problems of the war. The recognition of this necessity involved no disparagement by him of the splendid services which his colleagues had rendered to the Empire. After consulting with his colleagues, Mr. Bonar Law said that he replied that they would gladly co-operate. Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Lansdowne and other prominent members of the Unionist Party made speeches in which they said that they were confident that the country would be united to bring the war to a victorious conclusion.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MR. ASQUITH'S MESSAGE TO ITALY'S PREMIER.

LONDON, May 26th.

Mr. Asquith has telegraphed to Signor Salandra an expression of the happiness of Great Britain that a long-standing friendship has ripened into more intimate relationship. The Italians had always stood for freedom and the great ideals of humanity, and Mr. Asquith says that Great Britain knows the value of the Italian army and navy will make the final victory more speedy and more sure. He was proud that Italy had joined the Allies.

Signor Salandra replied thanking Mr. Asquith for his noble words and assuring him that Italy wished, above all, the establishment in the future of an era of liberty and peace for Europe based on respect for the highest principles of nationality. He also reiterates Anglo-Italian friendship.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, May 27th.

The appointments outside the Cabinet are:—

Postmaster-General: the Right Hon. Herbert Samuel.
Solicitor General: the Right Hon. F. E. Smith, K.C.
Secretary to the Treasury: the Hon. E. S. Montagu.

[There is no change in the office of Postmaster-General. Mr. F. E. Smith, who is M.P. for the Walton Division of Liverpool in the Unionist interests, has not previously occupied a Government position of this character. The Hon. E. S. Montagu has, since 1910, been Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for India.]

THE CHURCH AND WAR.

LONDON, May 27th.

The pastoral letter of the Bishops of Canterbury and York, which will be read in the Churches on June 6th, calls on all fellow citizens to give their glad and unstinted response to whatever demands the Government decides to make.

THE HONGKONG CURRENCY QUESTION.

FURTHER EXPRESSIONS OF OPINION.

Below we publish some further expressions of opinion by well-known residents of the Colony on the question of fixing of exchange.

MR. N. L. WATSON.

Mr. N. L. Watson, manager of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., said he thought the idea of having a Hongkong currency on the same lines as they have in Singapore is impossible for the simple reason that we have no purely local trade worth mentioning. Hongkong is in a totally different position to Singapore, the Malay States, Java, Siam or India. The only thing which can really be done is to have a dollar here on the same standard as that recently created by the Chinese Government; the Yuan or Republican dollars. If we had a sterling dollar here, or a dollar with a sterling basis, we would only be pushing the exchange difficulty one step further back; that is, if China does not also fix her dollar on a sterling basis. But at present we have the additional difficulty of having a silver currency in Hongkong which does not bear any fixed relation to the silver currency in China. As to the note difficulty, people could have two accounts at the bank, one in paper and one in silver; he thought some people were doing this, but they had to face the difficulty of exchange quotation in paper money. The banks would have to give a direct quotation in silver as well as in bank-notes. So far as the present currency system was concerned it did not greatly affect businesses such as his; it affected the retail trade, which would naturally welcome a standard dollar, with China following suit. "It does not matter a bit to us," Mr. Watson added, "as practically all our goods are sold in the interior and at Canton, and we have to deal with people who convert our prices into silver, which, as a matter of fact, is nearly always small coin. If there was a gold currency here we would still have to deal in silver, because if we gave quotations in Hongkong money the Chinese would have to convert it into small coin when they sold our goods." Mr. Watson readily agreed that it would be better generally if there was a gold standard both for Hongkong and China; it would be infinitely better for trade in the same way that it had been in the Philippines, the Straits Settlements and in Japan. A varying currency really did no-one any good, and there were people in Hongkong who still sold in sterling in the same way

as many people did in Shanghai. As to small coin, his opinion was that the best thing for the Colony would be to have a very limited circulation of nickel subsidiary coinage which would be valueless outside the Colony. If they had a fixed dollar in China and a fixed dollar in Hongkong the present difficulty of small coin in the interior would, of course, vanish at once. Mr. Watson expressed the opinion that China will move on these lines in time; if the Government minted and issued big silver dollars they would get into circulation. Until China did move, however, it would be useless to fix a dollar in Hongkong, where consumption was so small. People ought to remember that we were much in the same position as Liverpool. It would be ridiculous for Liverpool to have a different standard of coinage from the rest of England.

THE HON. MR. LAU CHU PAK.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak is firmly

of the opinion that a standard dollar cannot be fixed in Hongkong unless the same thing is done in China—and it is not possible for China to fix a dollar until she is financially strong. Some people, he said, seemed to forget that Hongkong entirely depended on the conditions prevailing in China. From a retailer's point of view, a fixed dollar would doubtless be a great boon, but speaking as to trade generally, he did not think that the establishment of a gold dollar would improve matters much. Mr. Lau Chu Pak does not despair of China eventually fixing her dollar when the financial conditions have improved, but as they are at present, along with the detrimental effects of the war, China cannot move on these lines because she possesses no big gold reserves. He also remarked that Hongkong was so situated that we had to invite Chinese capital here. That was essential to the Colony's existence, and the fixing of the dollar independently of China would drive capital away. Quite naturally, therefore, any scheme of coinage reform apart from China would be opposed by traders. "And even if the dollar were fixed here," added Mr. Lau Chu Pak, "the Chinese would still gamble on exchange; you would never prevent them doing that. To speak of Singapore in relation to Hongkong is not correct. We are too near Canton to act separately; we are dependent on China and must wait for her before we can safely move." He agreed that the adoption of a standard dollar by both Hongkong and China would remove many difficulties, but until joint movement is possible the present system must continue.

MR. F. B. L. BOWLEY.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley was not in favour

of the policy of having a fixed value as regards sterling, because he thought it would tend to discourage trade in China, which was already very depressed. To introduce such a measure at the present time would only make things worse than ever. "We must follow China," he added. "If China adopts a sterling basis for its currency we shall be only too glad to follow; it would have its benefits then. Anything which acts as an additional clog on the trade between Hongkong and China is detrimental to Hongkong, obviously, and to move in this matter without China would be a decided error."

AN ANONYMOUS OPINION.

A leading business-man, who wishes to

remain anonymous, remarked:—"Of course we cannot move without China, and I do not see how China can move, because she does not possess gold. The chief point about this currency question in China is that the Chinese Government should fix, in silver, the dollar which they have issued—the new Republican dollar. If they declared an intrinsic value in silver it would help matters a great deal, but until this is done no change can take place. The intrinsic value of China's dollar must be indisputable."

AN INSURANCE MANAGER.

"You must wait for China," was

also the opinion of the manager of a leading Insurance Company. "You cannot make any reform in the currency of this island until the neighbouring country has also dealt with its currency and placed it on a standard basis. If China were to adopt a standard currency it would be better for this Colony and for China too. The Chinese cannot see it, because they want to see a big gold reserve."

THE QUESTION OF THE EXCHANGE BANKS.

With the adoption of a standard coin here the

Government would have to govern exchange, and this would at once go against the Exchange Banks. "And you

cannot afford to go against this Bank in so far as it is a part of the living of the Colony, and the existence of the Exchange Banks here is very material to the happiness of the Colony. Until you can make China move in the matter you can do nothing here under existing conditions."

How would you make China move?

By diplomatic pressure.

Would it not be an advantage to have

a standard coin all round?

Undoubtedly; but we must wait for China. I have not studied the question seriously; I suit myself to the conditions; and I do not think it has been studied really seriously by anyone. Probably, if anyone was suffering by the currency, steps would have been taken before now. No steps have been taken, so I assume that no one is suffering. I do not mean that a 20 per cent. discount on exchange is a benefit to the Colony altogether, but with a staple exchange between sub-coin and the silver dollar I do not see any necessity for further reform.

What of Singapore?

You cannot take Singapore as a satisfactory example; we are too close to China, and if we did the same here as was done in the Straits Settlements without China following suit, we should ruin ourselves. In other words, goods would go to China instead of coming through Hongkong. Say, for example, you fixed the dollar in Hongkong at 2/4, then, in my opinion, trade would leave Hongkong. If China were to go on a gold standard it is quite obvious that we should have to follow suit at once.

As to the question of notes being at a

premium against recognised Government coin, the insurance manager said that this was only a temporary ailment, like "a little measles."

MR. A. H. SKELTON.

Mr. A. H. Skelton, of Messrs. Lane,

Crawford & Co., would heartily welcome a fixed dollar, but, like other business-men in the Colony, he fears that to move on these lines without China doing the same would be prejudicial to the Colony's trade, because no Chinaman would be willing to pay more for his goods. Mr. Skelton admitted that if it were possible to influence China to fix her dollar, and Hongkong followed suit, it would be a great boon to business houses similar to his own, and would do away with the many difficulties with which business men now have to contend and constituting really a gamble on the price of goods. The continual "bobbing up and down" of exchange, Mr. Skelton added, was a great worry to a business man, and meant that he continually had to change the price of his goods with, perhaps, not always the best results to trade. Goods came out from England at a certain price sterling and immediately upon arrival their saleable price—wholesale and retail—was fixed according to the prevailing rate of exchange. This often led to goods in the window bearing one price one day and another price the next day. The increase in book-keeping owing to these fluctuations was an appreciable addition to ordinary duties. "Speaking purely as a business man," said Mr. Skelton, "the fixing of the dollar would mean an enormous saving of additional worry and work in a business like this; but we cannot move without China; we are too near to Canton."

AN ANONYMOUS OPINION.

A leading business-man, who wishes to

remain anonymous, remarked:—"Of course we cannot move without China, and I do not see how China can move, because she does not possess gold. The chief point about this currency question in China is that the Chinese Government should fix, in silver, the dollar which they have issued—the new Republican dollar. If they declared an intrinsic value in silver it would help matters a great deal, but until this is done no change can take place. The intrinsic value of China's dollar must be indisputable."

There was a very simple reason, he added, why they could not change in Hongkong until China did so. It was shown by the premium on the Hongkong bank-notes. At the present time wages in Hongkong were paid in Hongkong bank-notes; by the shipping firms and so forth, and they sold for silver whatever they produced, or received silver for what they sent in their ships. An adverse difference of from 6 to 10 per cent. crept in on their earnings all the time; they paid in Hongkong bank-notes and received their earnings in silver. That showed, he contended, that it would be absurd and impossible, from a business point of view, to have a gold currency in Hongkong unless China also adopted gold. If we had gold in Hongkong and silver in China the position would be absurd. Take, for instance, the Sugar Refinery. Competition was keen, goods would have to be bought in Hongkong currency, and then would come the problem of estimating, on a silver basis, the price at which the sugar could be sold in face of competition. The same would apply to the shipping firms, and the keen competition with which they had to deal. Wages would be paid in Hongkong currency, and the collections from goods would have to be made in Chinese currency. "Unless China moves we must go along as at present. Anything else would be impossible owing to the local conditions of trade."

According to reports from the Provincial Authorities the Government is of the opinion that the amount of the 4th year Domestic Loan sold in the provinces has exceeded the prescribed amount originally assigned to each province. Thus in Kwangtung the loan bonds sold have exceeded the original amount by 200,000 dollars; in Shansi, 100,000 dollars; in Chihli 200,000 dollars.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY. THE CASE AGAINST ANDREWS, VON FISCHERZ & GEORGE. MAXIMUM PENALTY IMPOSED ON SIXTEEN CHARGES.

The trading with the enemy case in which Messrs. Andrews, von Fischerz & George, Shanghai, were the defendants, was continued in H.M.'s Police Court at Shanghai last Wednesday, before Mr. G. W. King (Magistrate). Mr. S. H. McKean (representing the Crown Advocate) presented, and Mr. W. A. O. Platt appeared for the defence.

Mr. McKean said that the case was adjourned from Monday for the evidence of a representative of the Netherlands Trading Co. on the summons regarding the acceptance by defendants of the draft. So far, counsel said, he had been unable to get such evidence.

His worship remarked that at the last hearing he perhaps did not fully grasp the meaning of two of the exhibits, but now he thought the defendants should show something to displace the *prima facie* conclusion that the draft was drawn by Kanetz and accepted by the defendants.

In that case, I will call Mr. von Fischerz.

Mr. McKean—Mr. von Fischerz is an alien enemy. I don't know whether the court would be prepared to accept his evidence on oath.

His worship—What rule of evidence is there to show that you shall not hear an alien enemy on oath?

Mr. McKean—Very good. I don't mind.

Bodo von Fischerz was then sworn. Replying to Mr. Platt he stated that he was managing director of Andrews, von Fischerz & George until the 23rd March. He produced the registration certificate of the Company at the British Consulate. The draft in question was presented to his firm for acceptance by the Netherlands Bank.

Mr. Platt—Did you accept this draft? Witness—I signed it. I saw the manager of the bank and informed him that I had told Mr. Dougall, a director of the Company, to go to the Consulate and report the matter. I asked the bank, in case we paid the money, if it was possible for them to hold it till after the war. The bank said they had paid the money out in February, and that if we did not pay they would sell the thing and charge us with the difference. I gave Mr. Dougall full information regarding three drafts, to show the Consulate that all goods ordered before the war had been in some neutral ports for the last two months, and the Consulate said it was very wise of him to give them this information. Then I considered the matter was finished.

Mr. Platt—Did the bank say anything about delivery orders?

Witness—Yes, they said the delivery orders were in their name; that they held the goods. They said I could give them the Chinese names so that the loss would be less in case they would sell the draft to the Chinese. The bank said they bought the draft about the beginning of April, and that they paid the money to Kanetz & Co. in Amsterdam.

Cross-examined by Mr. McKean:—Did you sign the draft before you went to the bank?—Yes.

And the signing of the draft was an acceptance?—Yes.

So you accepted the draft before you went to the bank?—Yes.

Did the bank, when they said they had bought the draft, tell you that they had a letter of hypothecation, signed by Kanetz & Co. as against any loss, and that they held the bills of lading?—They did not tell me.

Is that not the usual banking custom?—It depends on the standing of the firm.

If you did not accept the draft, has any liability attached to you?—The bank would have sold the goods and collected from us the difference.

How could they collect anything?—That is what the bank told us. They would take the matter into court.

Witness said that the goods had arrived, but only about £150 worth had been taken delivery of.

His worship—These goods were not shipped till many months after the war started, and it is obvious that the draft was not drawn till about that time.

Witness—I say they were in course of shipment before the war.

His worship said it was ridiculous that the King's regulations could be so easily defeated, but under section 2 (4) he was afraid the charge must go to the ground. He would, however, call Mr. McKean's attention to section 2 (6).

Mr. McKean—My instructions are, if this summons is dismissed, to ask your worship to state a case. This is a serious matter, and the authorities wish it to be thrashed out.

His worship—Then you had better have the bank here.

Mr. McKean agreed, and this particular case was adjourned until Friday.

Evidence was then adduced on another charge, viz., that the defendants on 23rd February, did enter into certain commercial transactions with Ed. Kanetz & Co., Hamburg, an enemy subject.

Mr. Ross produced defendants' books and referred to the indents and letters in reference to the charge.

In answer to Mr. Platt, he said he could not say that the indents were sent.

An officer boy employed by defendants spoke as to copying the indents. He handed them over to Mr. Platt. On the 25th February he posted a letter to Kanetz & Co.

Cross-examined by Mr. Platt, witness said he did not post what was in the letter which he posted.

Mr. Platt submitted that the case for the prosecution had not been made out.

His worship—The evidence in this case is stronger than in the other case, and I think there is something for defendants to meet.

Mr. Platt—On behalf of my clients I would say that we admit—without knowing we were breaking any King's regulations—having broken the regulations in that respect. We admit the charge.

Mr. Platt then called Mr. von Fischerz, who, in the course of a lengthy statement, said his Company had trouble two or three years ago in getting the British authorities to recognize them. He afterwards spoke to the Consul-General about the matter, who informed him that as long as the majority of the directors were not English he could not recognize them.

Following the declaration of war the Consul rang them up and asked for the names of the directors. He also suggested that they should register as a German company, but witness told them Mr. George was British. Subsequently Mr. Andrews resigned his position as director and Mr. Dougall was appointed. Witness thought they would be struck off the list at Hongkong because they had failed to register here. When he got the certificate from the Consulate he gave instructions not to send any indents to Hamburg, and cancelled all credits with Hamburg. The value of the cargo covered by the indents in question was £500 or £600.

Mr. McKean (in cross-examination)—You registered at the Consulate here on 23rd March. Why did you not write to Messrs. Kanetz until 16th April?

Witness—I had not seen the proclamation. I did not know I could not do business with Germany.

Mr. McKean—Have you cancelled a single order since 23rd March?

Witness—No, I cancelled the credit. In answer to further questions, witness said his firm continued to trade with England, but he did not tell the home people there was any doubt as to whether they would be recognised as British. Many people took them for an American firm.

His worship—It was a very convenient position to be in in war time. They did not know you were English, so you traded with Germany and England at the same time. You are a German subject, and I don't want to hurt your feelings, but can you tell me when the blockade of Germany was declared? We know that the submarine blockade was declared about the 17th March.

Witness—I cannot say the exact date. His worship—Did the fact that it would be rather difficult to get goods out of Germany influence your mind?

Witness—No, sir.

Mr. Platt then addressed the court, and expressed defendants' regret that they had offended the King's regulations. There was no question, he said, that it would never occur again. Defendants had given every assistance in this case, and these being the first proceedings under the regulation he asked for the imposition of a light penalty.

Mr. McKean pointed out the seriousness of the offence from the point of view of the British Government and British interests in Shanghai. By the Order in Council his worship could only inflict on summary jurisdiction a maximum fine of £20. He asked his worship, however, to inflict, if possible, the maximum penalty of £50 under the King's Regulations.

His worship said he could only impose a fine of £20 in this Court. If the prosecution wanted a fine of £50 they must ask him to commit. It seemed to him, if the defendants doubted their nationality, they could have easily got it cleared up by Hongkong. In war time it must be very convenient for a firm to change its nationality when danger threatened them in one quarter. This was undoubtedly a very serious offence, and if done by a British firm must be punished severely. He could not conceive an offence which more properly deserved the maximum penalty, and that he would impose, viz., £20. There was the power also of imprisonment under the regulations, but this could not be brought into force in this case, but if a single person came before him he would warn them that he would seriously consider the question whether he would not only impose a fine but also a term of imprisonment.

Before adjourning for tiffin Mr. McKean expressed his regret for a remark he made at the last hearing that the British Consular employees were not able to translate German. There had been a misunderstanding on his part in regard to this matter.

On resuming in the afternoon case No. 3 was proceeded with, and defendant pleading guilty, a fine of £20 was imposed.

Fourteen other charges were then proceeded with and admitted. His worship imposing a fine of £20 in each case.

Mr. McKean withdrew the charge relating to an alleged offence on the 4th February, Mr. Brun, an assistant in the Consulate, stating that he did not remember whether the regulations were published at the Consulate at that time. He produced a letter written by the Consul to the Minister stating that the regulations were published on the 8th February. Another charge of the 8th February was accordingly withdrawn.

The case was then adjourned until Friday for the hearing of the one remaining charge, viz., as to the acceptance of the draft for £76.

On the following Saturday.

Mr. Platt mentioned that the case had been adjourned from Wednesday for the attendance of a witness from the Netherlands Bank. Counsel had seen the manager of the bank in question, who said he did not want to be discredited to the Court, but he felt that, as he belonged to a neutral bank, it was hardly advisable he should take part in these proceedings. He was afraid his representative might be asked questions regarding the way the bank conducted its business, and he did not want to be put in the position of giving the secrets of the bank away. Counsel said that Mr. McKean had agreed to ask no questions except about the £76 draft referred to in the charge. Counsel was accordingly quite satisfied that a witness from the bank should give evidence.

J. Risma, in charge of the inward bills department of the Netherlands Trading Society, questioned by Mr. McKean, said the defendants were customers of the bank. On January 6 of this year a credit was opened by defendants for £2,500, which was advised to Amsterdam on January 11th. Witness thought the receipt of the letter had been acknowledged. Witness' bank was in possession of a draft for £76 drawn by Kanetz & Co. on the defendants on February 5th. The

bank had been advised that the draft was sent for collection in Amsterdam on February 5th, and was paid on February 20th in consequence of the credit which had been opened by the defendants. The draft was subsequently accepted by defendants.

Mr. McKean submitted on the evidence that an offence had been committed within the meaning of section 2 (4) of the regulations. The actual position vis-à-vis of Kanetz & Co., Hamburg, and the defendants here was this: Kanetz & Co. drew on defendants for the amount of the draft. They forwarded that draft to the Netherlands Trading Co. for collection. The Netherlands Trading Co. received the draft for £2,500 from the defendants, and because of that credit the draft was sent. Counsel submitted, with all due respect to his worship, that the actual transaction was merely an advance by the bank not to Kanetz & Co., but to the defendants for the amount of that draft and the defendants paid for that advance or over-acceptance the bank would have been any acceptance on the agreement to open a credit. No evidence had been disclosed that the bank ever purchased the draft.

Mr. Platt said the whole question was, was the draft held by the bank on behalf of Kanetz & Co.? The bank, he said, drew it on their own account and if the defendants did not pay the bill they could be sued under the credit for £2,500.

Mr. McKean submitted that there was no evidence that the bank purchased the bill.

His worship—Why should the bank purchase the bill at all?

Mr. Platt—Because of the credit.

His worship—Did not the bank rather pay the bill because they had some money on which to draw from the defendant firm? It was not really a proper commercial transaction then.

Mr. Platt—They might have discounted the bill, in which case I suppose they would have given Kanetz less than the full amount of the bill. But they did not do this; they gave him the full amount.

His worship—Always having the defendant firm to fall back on. That is not an ordinary commercial transaction.

Mr. Platt—I think it is. The bank trust the defendants to pay them back all the money that they were out of pocket in purchasing this bill.

After further argument his worship said that he was afraid he was against Mr. McKean. He thought the wording of the King's regulation was too narrow.

Mr. McKean said that, subject of course to the permission of the Crown Advocate, he would proceed in the ordinary form in accordance with the rules laid down in the Order in Council.

Mr. Platt—As far as I am concerned, I shall take no further interest in these proceedings.

His worship—I don't suppose the defendant firm are going to walk off?

Mr. Platt—Oh, no, they are not.

Mr. McKean asked, in view of the possibility of an appeal, whether the defendants could have back their acceptance book, subject to an undertaking to produce it when called upon.

Mr. Platt—I am quite ready to give that undertaking.

His worship said that could be arranged between the parties.

Before the Court rose Mr. Platt said he did not know whether there was a Full Court here to deal with the appeal, if lodged.

COUNT ANDRASSY ON AUSTRIA'S AIMS. HATRED OF PRUSSIAN.

The war correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt* had an interview with Count Julius Andrássy in Budapest just after the latter's return from Berlin, where he had conferred. The Count did not conceal the fact that these conferences dealt with the question of peace and its conditions.

"Unfortunately," said Count Andrássy, "no party seems to understand that a real result cannot be expected, or that the only result of this war may be no result. On both sides victory is constantly expected. I can only at present expect one good outcome of this war, namely, that it will certainly be impossible to make war in the future. Only a surprise attack such as the one in Belgium could be successful. When two armies are dug in, as at present, for a fight, position, position may be a draw. The trenches may be moved some miles forward, but this is of no special importance for the total result. It seems as if modern war knows nothing of final results, and Napoleon would have been desperate if he had lived to see this conflict."

I regret to say that it is matter of fact that the Germans are hated everywhere, and I admit that especially the Prussians and all the people of North Germany are unrefined, and even brutal. They will never obtain a world domination, as they have to defend too many frontiers, and their colonies have hitherto only cost them money. But England and Russia, on the contrary, are two worlds, and Russia will rule from Constantinople if she beats us. But I should think England will be displaced at this Russian triumph."

The correspondent asked if the Russians really are hated in the Habsburg Monarchy, and Count Andrássy answered:

"Not at all. We don't hate any nation except the Serbians, but we are engaged by the Russian policy and by Pan-Slavism, and please remember, we are pinched in between Slavonic peoples, and that we also have inside our own frontier a ruin of Slavs. A defeat means our race's ruin, and the result of the war is a question of death or life to us. For our part, we don't want any conquests; we only want to be allowed to exist. Unfortunately, we have had hitherto only defeats in Serbia, and now we hope that another campaign against Serbia will be victorious. We must obtain this victory."

The correspondent finally asked Count Andrássy about the Triple Alliance, and the Count terminated this curious and in some way contradictory interview by stating:

"We desire peace and a good understanding with all nations, including Italy, but in policy you see you must always be prepared to be deceived, and after this war we shall perhaps have trouble with our allies, but no war, as another war immediately after this one is impossible."

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

ALDENHAM, British str., 2,410, G. L. Smith, 23rd May—Kobe 17th May, General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

CHANGHONG, British str., 1,206, G. Morse, 24th May—Bangkok 15th May, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

CHEKIANG, British str., 1,313, Cowan, 22nd May—Hongkong 15th May, Coal.—Butterfield & Swire.

CHEIAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,007, Moku, 22nd May—Hongkong 20th May, Coal.—Order.

CHUYEN, Chinese str., 1,177, W. Ross, 20th May—Shanghai 10th May, General.—Chinese.

CHUNSHANG, British str., 1,418, C. J. Matlock, 21st May—Bangkok 13th May, Rice and Timber.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHUSAN, British str., 1,220, R. Robertson, 20th May—Bangkok 18th May, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

DAIJIN MARU, Japanese str., 899, Murakami, 20th May—Swatow 25th May, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

DONAX, British str., 2,262, Ralley, 22nd May—Shanghai 10th May, General.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

FOOLEE, Chinese str., 1,378, B. Migaoaka, 20th May—Ghefoo, General.—Chinese.

GEMINI, British str., 1,334, E. Jones, 25th May—Wakamatsu 19th May, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

HAITAN, British str., 1,183, J. W. Evans, 25th May—Swatow 24th May, General.—Douglas LaPraik & Co.

KANCHOW, British str., 1,222, G. Gibbs, 20th May—Shanghai 23rd May, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

KEIJO MARU, Japanese str., 1,955, Imai, 22nd May—Haiphong 21st May, General and Rice.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

KOLYA, British str., 1,168, F. J. Pooley, 25th May—Manila 21st May.—Thornycroft & Co.

KUKUSHIMA MARU, Japanese str., 2,762, Itani, 20th May—Wakamatsu 14th May, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

KWANGTAH, Chinese str., Stewart, 20th May—Shanghai, General.—Order.

KWONGSANG, British str., 1,428, W. T. Richard, 23rd May—Saigon 22nd May, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MATSANO, British str., 1,644, Alcock, 20th May—Sandakan 20th May, General and Timber.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MEXICO MARU, Japanese str., 3,760, N. Kobayashi, 24th May—Shanghai 21st May, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

MYOJIN MARU, Japanese str., 1,782, K. Munakata, 20th May—Wakamatsu 20th May, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

PHANGANG, British str., 1,022, J. H. Flashman, 20th May—Bangkok 17th May, Rice.—Chinese.

SABINE RICKMERS, Dutch str., 673, J. Schermer, 19th May—Singapore 19th May, Bulk Oil.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

SINOXIANG, British str., 1,616, C. C. Williams, 17th May—Bangkok 8th May, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

SIBERIA, American str., 5,655, A. Zeeder, 24th May—San Francisco 24th April, General.—Pacific Mail S. S. Co.

SUNOKIANG, British str., 857, J. Robinson, 20th May—Haiphong 24th May, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

TACOMA, British str., 4,086, Stewart, 20th May—Shanghai 23rd May, General.—Standard Oil Co.

TAKSANO, British str., 977, Matthews, 20th May—Haiphong 22nd May, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TATHEI MARU, Japanese str., 3,424, Y. Noguchi, 22nd May—Dairen 15th May, Coal and General.—M.B.K.

TAIWAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,145, H. Sakai, 24th May—Bangkok 15th May, Rice.—Dodwell & Co.

TITAN, British str., 5,720, J. W. Read, 25th May—Manila 22nd May, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

TYRINI, Dutch str., Lap, 23rd May—Batavia and Saigon 19th May, General.—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

TOYOTA MARU, Japanese str., 1,436, K. Shimizu, 22nd May—Karatsu 16th May, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

WINGSANG, British str., 1,517, T. H. Lishman, 23rd May—Shanghai 19th May, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

YUENSANG, British str., 1,128, P. H. Rolfe, 24th May—Manila 21st May, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Thursday, 3rd June:—Noon—A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting at the Hongkong Hotel.

ON SALE.

AT THE

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

NEW AND UP-TO-DATE

PLANS OF THE SI-KIANG

OR

WEST RIVER.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

Giving all the Important Towns on route from CANTON to WUCHOW.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1913.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

From Hongkong: Connecting with From Colombo: EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING.

From Hongkong: "SALAMIS" 25th June FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS. FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

MARSEILLES, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

For Steamer Sails.

LONDON & LIVERPOOL ... "NETHERBY HALL" On 16th June.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD., GENERAL AGENTS.

THE TAIKOO DOCK YARD

AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS.

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL.

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK—78' by 85' by 34' 6"

Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results. 100-Ton—ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops ranging to 100 Tons. 50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR:

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 160 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office. MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHED HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, Etc. Dockyard Managers, can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA, AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOO DOCK." 130

JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

CHINGCHOW, British str., 1,193, Jan.
Doyle, 27th May—Port Parveval 26th
May, General—Shewan, Tomes & Co.
HAIYANG, British str., 1,303, A. E.
Hodgins, 27th May—Sagron 23rd
May, Rice and General—Chinese.
HONGKONG, British str., 2,050, Egdon, 27th
May—Bangkok 21st May, Rice—
Chinese.
NAMES, British str., 2,590, H. E.
Gilroy, 27th May—Kobe 21st May,
General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
PROMETHEUS, Norwegian str., 1,024, E.
Jensen, 27th May—Bangkok 19th
May, Rice—Thoresen & Co.
PAOTING, British str., 1,072, F. W. Dillon,
26th May—Newchwang, General—
Butterfield & Swire.
TRIMANOR, Dutch str., 3,510, A. W. La
Rooy, 27th May—Japan 20th May,
Coal and General—Java-China-
Japan Sijn.

CLEARANCES.

IN THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.
May 27th.
KWANTOW, Chinese str., for Canton.
Runt, British str., for Haiphong.

DEPARTURES.

CITY OF NEWCASTLE, British str., for London.
DEVANOWSE, British str., for Saigon.
HALDIS, Norwegian str., for Haiphong.
LIANGCHOW, British str., for Shanghai.
LOKSAW, British str., for Hoihow.
KANCHOW, British str., for Canton.
SHIDZUOKA MARU, Jap. str., for Seattle.
YEI MARU, Japanese str., for Moji.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Paoting* reports:
Fresh north-easterly winds throughout.
The British str. *Haiphong* reports:
Moderate south-westerly monsoon and
sea, fine and clear.
The British str. *Haiphong* reports:
Fine weather on leaving Saigon, on 26th
and 27th inst. moderate to fresh N.N.E.
breezes with moderate swell until
approaching Hongkong.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per *Hongkong*, from Rangoon, for Hong-
kong, Mr. Sorenson.
Per *Namang*, from Kobe, for Hong-
kong, Mr. and Mrs. Darby and child, Mr.
J. M. Tosh.
DEPARTED.
Per *Shidzuoka Maru*, for Seattle, Mr.
and Mrs. Master, Misses Master (two),
Mr. and Mrs. Mehta, Master Mehta, Miss
Mehta, Mr. D. D. Mehta, Mr. A. O.
Robin, Mr. T. S. Butler, Mr. Wm. May-
smith, Mr. T. Makino, Miss M. Golden-
berg, Mrs. Oxberry, and Mr. Kita.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.
The str. *Chungking* left Sydney for
Hongkong via Queensland and Philip-
pine ports on 22nd inst., and may be
expected to arrive on or about June 16th.
MERCHANT STEAMERS.
The str. *Donamoon* from Hull, Mid-
dlesex, and London left Singapore
for this port on 23rd inst., and may be
expected to arrive here on or about 29th
inst.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
Chongking, from Tientsin, is due in
Hongkong 30th May.
Chiang, from Calcutta, is due in Hong-
kong 6th June.
Suichang, from Calcutta, is due in Hong-
kong 8th June.

SHIRE LINE, LIMITED.
Radnorshire, from London, is due in
Hongkong 12th June.
Merionethshire, from London, is due in
Hongkong 12th July.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. *Dunera* from Calcutta left
Singapore on the 26th inst., morning, and
may be expected here on or about 1st
June, a.m.
The str. *Ching Maru*, which left
San Francisco on the 1st May, is expected
to arrive at this port—Honolulu,
Japan ports, and Shanghai on Saturday,
the 29th inst., at about 6 a.m.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE
RATES OF EXCHANGE
AT HONGKONG

DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY
On the Day Preceding the Departure of the
English Mail from the Year of the Closing
of the Indian Mints to the Free Coinage of
Silver
FROM 1893 TO 1909;
ALSO
RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD
LEAF, BAR SILVER (From 1900),
and other Useful Information.

PRICE: \$1 Cash.

On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office or
Local Bookellers.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "1," nearest Hongkong "2," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "3," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "4," together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Bluff Point. 3. From Bluff Point to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	TYPE	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DEPARTED
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ORIENTAL	Brit. str.	1 m	A. L. Valentini	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 6th June, at Noon.
LONDON & LIVERPOOL	NAGAYA	Brit. str.	1 m	A. B. Gaywood, R.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 12th June.
MASSILLON, LONDON & VINCIGAPONE, &c.	MONMOUTHSHIRE	Brit. str.	1 m	Trisawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 16th June.
SEATTLE	AKAHOE	Brit. str.	1 m	Trisawa	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at 1 p.m.
VICTORIA, PACOMA VIA MANILA & KIELING, &c.	FUSHIMI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m	N. Kobayashi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd June, at Noon.
VICTORIA, PACOMA VIA MANILA & KIELING, &c.	MEXICO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m	N. Kobayashi	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 3rd June.
BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ	AKI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m	N. Kobayashi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 31st inst., at 3 p.m.
NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL	TOSAN PRINCE	Brit. str.	1 m	A. Zeefer	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 15th June.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	MIDDLEHAM CASTLE	Brit. str.	1 m	A. Zeefer	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	About 2nd June.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	SEBIA	Brit. str.	1 m	A. Zeefer	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 1st June, at 1 p.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	CHITO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m	A. G. Stevens	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 5th June, at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	UNION MARU	Jap. str.	1 m	G. L. Smith	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 15th June, at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	UNION MARU	Jap. str.	1 m	G. L. Smith	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	To-day, at 10 a.m.
WAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TAKO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m	Boysda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th June, at 4 p.m.
WAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMAGUCHI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m	Takada	JAPANESE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.	On 18th June, a.m.
WAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMAGUCHI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m	Takada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 31st inst.
WAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMAGUCHI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m	Takada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd June, at 4 p.m.
WAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMAGUCHI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m	Takada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 6th June, at 10 a.m.
WAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMAGUCHI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m	Takada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 6th June.
WAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMAGUCHI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m	Takada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th June.
WAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMAGUCHI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m	Takada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	Quick despatch.
WAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMAGUCHI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m	Takada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th June, at 10 a.m.
WAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMAGUCHI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m	Takada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at Noon.
WAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMAGUCHI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m	Takada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 1 p.m.
WAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMAGUCHI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m	Takada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st June, at 1 p.m.
WAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMAGUCHI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m	Takada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 3 p.m.
WAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMAGUCHI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m	Takada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st June, at 4 p.m.
WAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMAGUCHI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m	Takada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow.
WAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMAGUCHI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m	Takada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th June.
WAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMAGUCHI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m	Takada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 7 a.m.
WAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMAGUCHI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m	Takada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 3 p.m.
WAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMAGUCHI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m	Takada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st June.
WAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMAGUCHI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m	Takada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 2nd June, at 3 p.m.
WAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMAGUCHI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m	Takada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th June.
WAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMAGUCHI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m	Takada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th June.
WAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMAGUCHI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m	Takada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 10 a.m.
WAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMAGUCHI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m	Takada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 11 a.m.
WAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMAGUCHI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m	Takada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at 11 a.m.
WAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMAGUCHI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m	Takada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd June, at Noon.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

TO	SHIP	TO SAIL
SINGAPORE	"CHUNSIANG"	Friday, 28th May, 3 p.m.
MANILA	"YUNSIANG"	Saturday, 29th May, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"WINGSANG"	Sunday, 30th May, D'light.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"TAKSANG"	Sunday, 30th May, D'light.
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Tuesday, 1st June, D'light.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Wednesday, 2nd June, 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Thursday, 3rd June, Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 4th June, 3 p.m.
WEIHAUW & TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Sunday, 6th June, D'light.

RE TURN TOUS TO A P.A.N.
The Steamers "KOTANG," "NAMANG" and "MOKI" leave about every 3 weeks for
Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Gulf of Sui) and Moji in Hongkong. Time coupled 30 days.
This service is supplemented by the "YAMANG," "KOTANG," and leaving
Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning 14 days
to Hongkong. Time coupled 10 days.
These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
A daily qualified engineer is also carried.
Sundays have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout
with Electric Light.
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yantian, Chiao, Tsing, Dalg, W'ed, N'hwang,
and taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kaitai, Laid Date, Simpona, Tawo, Umkan,
Laidon and Laidon.
Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.
Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Hongkong, 28th May, 1915.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND BANGJON.

Steamers are dispatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking

Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Ltd.,

Telephone No. 215.

AGENTS:

Hongkong, 16th April, 1914.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET COMPANY.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	DATE OF DEPARTURE
LONDON	"MONMOUTHSHIRE"	End of June.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE,
TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to Telephone No. 215 Sub Ex. No.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1915.

AGENTS

24

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

MONGOLIA 27000 tons MANCHURIA 27000 tons

KOREA 18000 tons SIBERIA 18000 tons

CHINA 10200 tons NILE 10200 tons

PERSIA 8000 tons

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama,
Honolulu and San Francisco

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

SIBERIA Sailing TUESDAY, 1st June, at 1 p.m.

CHINA (via Manila) TUESDAY, 15th June, at Noon.

MANCHURIA TUESDAY, 22nd June, at 1 p.m.

MONGOLIA TUESDAY, 30th July, at 1 p.m.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of
the cuisine, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Moroni, the world-famous
caterer. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths
equipped with electric reading lamps. Numerous amusements—such as water swimming
tank, billiard tables, deck games, etc.—and a full restaurant throughout the trip.
The Safety and Comfort of Passage is Our First Consideration.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

R. C. MORTON, AGENT,

KING'S BUILDINGS.

TEL. No. 141.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO.
LIMITED.

Telegraphic Address:—"DOCK," Yokohama.

Codes used:—A.B.C. 4th and 5th Editions, Lieber's, Scott's, A.I. and Watkin's.

DRY DOCK DEPARTMENT:—Telephone Nos. 376, 506, 681, 2050, 2470.

NO. 1 DOCK. Docking Length 615 ft. NO. 2 DOCK. Docking Length 376 ft. NO. 3 DOCK. Docking Length 451 ft.

Every description of repair work undertaken. A large assortment of material
including tail shafts are kept in stock. Two powerful tow boats, floating derrick to
lift 45 tons, pneumatic, electric, hydraulic plants, etc. Manufacturers of engines, boilers,
tugs, lighters, constructional steel work, etc. Tenders on short notice by letter or cable.

WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT:—

99 buildings, principally of brick and steel, containing private bonded warehouses
and sugar consumption tax covered warehouses. Floor area 67,317 square yards, or 14 acres.
Every description of warehousing, Custom-house brokerage and insurance under-
taken. Rates moderate.

Moorings East, 600 feet by 180 feet by 25 feet deep, adjoining the docks and warehouses.

VESSELS ON THE RIVER

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL.

S.S. "MIDDLEHAM CASTLE" On or about 2nd June.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. "SAINT RONALD" About Early in July.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1915. [336]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, OCEAN,
AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN,
EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, FLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
AFRICA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL
AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"ORIENTAL."

Captain A. L. Valentini, carrying His
Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this
port for BOMBAY on SATURDAY, the
5th June, 1915, at Noon, taking
passengers and cargo for the above Ports, in
connection with the Co.'s "MOLDAVIA,"
from Colombo, passengers' accommodation
in which vessel is secured before departure
from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for
Malay, France and London (under arrange-
ment) will be transhipped at Colombo into
the Mail Steamer proceeding via Bombay to
Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for
London, etc., will be conveyed via Bom-
bay and transhipped to the a.s.
"KATERS-LEHND," due in London on the
15th July, 1915.

Passengers will be received at the Office
until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The
contents and value of all packages are
required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1915. [3]

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

THE Steamship

"TUSCAN PRINCE."

5275 tons, will be despatched as above on

THURSDAY, 10th June.

For Freight, etc., apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

General Agents, Hongkong, 18th May, 1915. [578]

VISITORS TO CANTON

Should Purchase

"FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON

"BY THE PEARL RIVER,"

BY

CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD.

With Illustrations, Maps and Plans.

PRICE \$1.75

On Sale at:—

Hongkong: "DAILY PRESS" Office.

Messrs. KELLY & WALKER, Ltd.

Messrs. BREWER & Co.

Canton: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co.

DIRECTORY

OF

PROTESTANT

MISSIONARIES

FOR

CHINA, JAPAN AND KOREA.

On Sale at the

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE

and Local Bookellers.

PRICES:

Cloth Cover \$1.25

Paper 0.80

Hongkong, 21st January, 1915

報新外中港香

CHUNG NGOI SAN PO

(Chinese Daily Press).

PUBLISHED DAILY

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	MALTA Capt. C. G. Smith, R.N.	About 3rd June.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA SUEZ PORTS	ORIENTAL Capt. A. L. Valentini	Neen. 5th June.	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KARMALA Capt. H. G. Evans, R.N.	About 6th June.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES	NAGOYA Capt. A. B. Garwood, R.N.	About 12th June.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1915.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HONGKONG and PAKHAI	"SINGAN"	On 29th May, 11 A.M.
HONGKONG, PAKHAI and HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	On 29th May, 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"KANGHONG"	On 30th May, 11 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 1st June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 1st June, 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 3rd June, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation, Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, etc. on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—THE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI" and "CHENAN," and the S.S. "KANGHONG," "LIANGCHOW," "LUCHOW" and "YINGCHOW," having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Saloons and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1915. Telephone 36.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAITAN" ...	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 28th May, at 1 P.M.
"HAICHING" ...	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 1st June, at 1 P.M.
"HAIMUM" ...	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, 4th June, at 1 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1915.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "ITOLA," 5,257 tons, Captain Butler, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE and MOJI on 30th June.

WESTWARD

S.S. "DUNEBA," 5,389 tons, Capt. Diasion, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA on 4th June.

S.S. "JAPAN," 6,013 tons, Capt. C. F. Sedon, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA on 26th June.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1915.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ALDENHAM	...	On 28th May, 10 A.M.
STALBANS	...	On 22nd June, 10 A.M.
EMPIRE	...	On 17th July, 10 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. A State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

23

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.



SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA. JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice:

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 8th June.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 29th June.
NIPPON MARU	11,000—18 knots	TUESDAY, 28th July.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 27th July.

* Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at Noon.

Manila at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10...	RETURN (6 MONTHS)	£120.
FIRST CLASS TO NEW YORK	£60.		£96.10.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	£45.		£68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by Steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS

MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines

and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES. SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails
KIYO MARU	17,300—15 knots	Saturday, 10th July.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, Acting Agent,
King's Building.

Telephone 291.

216.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	CHILI	On 31st May.

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	AMAZONE	On 29th May, at 1 P.M.
----------------------	---------	------------------------

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

TRANS SHIPPING on the Co's Steamers at COLOMBO for CALCUTTA, (every four weeks), also at PORT SAID for the LEVANT, CONSTANTINOPLE and BLACK SEA.

Through Tickets to LONDON via PARIS by rail.

Circular Tickets to Europe via Suez and SIBERIAN ROUTE and vice-versa delivered here.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT.
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES,
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG,
(Subject to Alteration).

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, NAGASAKI,

KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer "MEXICO MARU" ... N. Kobayashi ... MONDAY, 31st May, at 3 P.M.
These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM
PENANG AND COLOMBO.

Steamer "SAIGON MARU" ... T. Yamaguchi ... SATURDAY, 29th May, at 7 A.M.

FOR TAMSUI & KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer "DALIN MARU" ... K. Morikami ... SUNDAY, 30th May, at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer "BOSU MARU" ... A. Kobayashi ... WED. DAY, 9th June, at 10 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG (DIRECT).

Steamer "KEIJO MARU," ... IMAIZUMI ... FRIDAY, 28th MAY, 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Foreman Line have excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI,
MANAGER.

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA



THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	FUSHIMI MARU Capt. Triaswa	25,000	THURSDAY, 3rd June, at Noon.
	HIRANO MARU Capt. H. Fraser	16,000	THURSDAY, 17th June, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU Capt. Noma	12,500	TUESDAY, 15th June, at 4 P.M.
	TAMBA MARU Capt. Nagasawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 29th June, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	TANGO MARU Capt. K. Soyeda	18,500	TUESDAY, 15th June, at 4 P.M.
	NIKKO MARU Capt. Akeda	9,000	FRIDAY, 16th July, at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	KAWACHI MARU Capt. Kurekawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 1st June.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	RANGOON MARU Capt. H. Nomura	8,000	SATURDAY, 12th June.
KOBE	SANUKI MARU Capt. Tada	12,000	MONDAY, 31st May.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	IYO MARU Capt. Okamoto	12,500	MONDAY, 31st May.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. Akeda	2,500	SUNDAY, 13th June, at 5 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAMO MARU Capt. Shimizu	15,000	SUNDAY, 6th June, at 10 A.M.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement	Leave Hongkong.
FUSHIMI MARU	25,000 Tons	Thurs., 3rd June
HIRANO	16,000	" 17th June.
KATORI	20,000	" 1st July.
KAMO	15,000	" 15th July.
KASHIMA	20,000	" 29th July.

FOR AMERICA.

AKI MARU	12,500 Tons	Tues., 15th June.
TAMBA	12,500	" 29th June.
YOKOHAMA	12,500	" Thurs., 8th July.
SADO	12,500	" Tues., 27th July.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, etc., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

Telephone Nos. 232 and 1241

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer	Steamers to	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamer from COLOMBO to	Due at MARSEILLES and LONDON	Due at London
Yokohama	COLOMBO.	HAY	KOBE	MARSEILLES and LONDON		
		about	about			
May 24	ORIENTAL	June 1	June 5	MOLDAVIA	July 4	July 11
June 7	MALTA	June 14	June 18	EGYPT	July 13	July 26
June 21	SARDINIA	June 28	July 2	MEDINA	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
		July 12	July 16	MONGOLIA	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
July 19	ORIENTAL	July 27	July 31	MALWA	Aug. 23	Sept. 4
	MALTA	Aug. 9	Aug. 13	PERSIA	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
	SARDINIA	Aug. 23	Aug. 27	MOREA	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
	NUBIA	Sept. 6	Sept. 10	KALOJA	Oct. 9	Oct. 16

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon	3rd Saloon	Accommodation	Single	Return
LONDON	"A"	"B"	"C"	"A"	"B"	"C"
	£70.	£64.	£48.	£70.	£64.	£48.
MARSEILLES	"A"	"B"	"C"	"A"	"B"	"C"
	£65.	£60.	£42.	£65.	£60.	£42.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

STEAMERS.	Leave YHAMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave H'KONG	Leave S'PORE	Due at M'elles if calling	Due at London
	about	about	about	about	about	about
NAGOYA	May 24	June 3	June 12	June 18	July 16	July 26
KARMALA	June 21	July 1	July 7	July 13	Aug. 12	Aug. 20
KASHGAR	July 19	July 29	Aug. 4	Aug. 19	Sept. 10	Sept. 19

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO. FARES TO LONDON: 1st Saloon £54 Single; £31 Return. 2nd Saloon £38 Single; £27 Return.

FARES TO MARSEILLES: 1st Saloon £50 Single; £26 Return. 2nd Saloon £43 Single; £28 Return.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy. Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT.

28

